The Evening Cimes

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

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Total	

The President.

Notwithstanding the extreme gravity of his condition, and the unhappily great chance of fatal results to a man of his age and physique from such wounds as he received, from the start we have nourished a strong hope that President McKinley's pure blood, due to a thoroughly exemplary life, and his well known nerve and will power, would pull him through. Our Buffalo news today serves to increase that hope to confidence, which would be complete were it not true that the one possibility of peritonitis developing in the case will not be put behind safely before the end of the present week. The attending physicians do not expect anything of the kind to happen, and every hour of such progressive improve ment as has been noted since Sunday night, renders an unfavorable turn less and less likely to occur. The bullet supposed to be imbedded in the mus cles of the back is not causing uneasi that the illustrious patient is able to find rest and sleep without the use of drugs. By next Sunday, if all goes well, it is probable that the country will be justified in believing that the President will be a well man in less than six weeks, and able to take part in the Thanksgiving services which undoubtedly will be held in Washington, and throughout the country, in recognition of an almost miraculous recovery.

While all is hope at Mr. McKinley's bedside, the Secret Service officers and the police of every locality are working tirelessly to run down and bring within cumstances appear to point to the no- That is exactly the argument a skill-Polish anarchists who came to arbitrarily drawn somewhere. Buffalo several days before the at- While it is true that the official ranks tempted assassination, and were in shade off gradually from the highest to

The Steel Strike.

The developments of the past twentyaging. It appears that President Shaffer has been able to convert the Executive Poard of the Amalgamated Association to his views. They have left Pittsburg without action beyond again confiding the management of the movepeaceful settlement in sight. The most disquieting feature of the

situation is the danger of armed collisions between the strikers and the au-Yesterday, the National Tube Works at McKeesport were prevented from opening by a crowd of several thousand Amalgamated men and their sympathizers, and the police and sherif's posse were helpless against them. Fortunately there was no bloodshed, while there were cases of violence. As far as this one place is concerned, the probability of further trouis perhaps not great. If the sheriff has found it impossible to preserve order by the exercise of his peace authority and forces, the natural presumption is that the Governor of Penn sylvania will be called upon to furnish litary protection, and it is reported that he has kept three regiments of the National Cuard in readiness to move or McKeesport at an hour's notice, for

The steel companies have shown disposition to exhaust every other means before asking for troops, but th events of yesterday would be quite apt to bring matters to a crisis. If guaranteed against violence, it has seen that a considerable number of the McKeesport workers who went out or the first strike order, would return to their places. Many of them did so during the few days that the tube plant was running. It is to the manifest in terest of the Morgan combination to secure protection for these men, and i is understood that Governor Stone only waits for a signal from the Sheriff of Alleghany county to extend it.

week past.

Russian Battleships.

It is reported from St, Petersburg that the Russian Government is about to build five more battleships, each of the new vessels to be of twenty thou sand tons. These will be the larges warships in the world, the next great est in size being some four thousand tons smaller. The largest of the American Navy are the Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, now under construction, the tonnage of which is fifteen thousand each.

Not only will these new Russian ves sels be larger than any other fighting craft afloat, but they will raise the to tal of Russia's first-class battleships to twenty-seven, giving her a rank in that class of vessels next to Great Britain This, however, is not exactly a fair comparison, for other countries are also building vessels continuously, and by ne Russia's new ones are finish ed each of the leading nations will have would have been to sell them in Sout

heme of naval construction already thorized will give her forty battlenips by the year 1906, which will probar vessels of that class.

built are understood to require that speed or more.

Modern navies are high-priced afairs, but the great Powers all feel that they must have them, and so the buildng of battleships goes right on, with a steady increase of size, speed, and cost of ships.

Protecting the Government. The attempt to assassinate the Presi

dent has brought up for voluminous

discussion two very important quesions, which, in a sense, are cognate. These are first, what should be the punishment for attempts upon the life of a President, and second, the suppressiof anarchy in general. There is a re markable uniformity of opinion on both that drastic changes should be made in the laws, but there is here and there the suggestion of a quibble which goes to show the extreme cautiousness of the Treasury Department should take some minds with reference to laws of repression. All must admit that laws framed upon either point should be carefully drawn to the end that the obect sought may be attained without undue infringement of popular rights, but there is no apparent reason why the laws cannot be made effectual and at the same time free from all fair objection. Every friend of law and order should be willing to sacrifice a little

something for the common good .. Lawyers are habitually technical, and this characteristic it quite obvious in some of their comments upon the proposed changes of the laws. For exam ple, Judge Roger A, Pryer, speaking di-rectly of the punishment of one who

torious anarchist Emma Goliman, as ful lawyer would make in pleading for one of them. She was in Buffalo two a criminal on the most rigidly technidays before the President was shot. cal lines. The simple answer is that as Last night it was expected that she would be arrested today. The actions of the criminal codes the line should be

company with Czolgosz up to Friday the lowest, it is also true that the most morning, strongly suggest their com- ordinary intelligence can at once per-Within two or three days it is ceive the wide difference between the likely that the drag net which the de- possible effects of the murder of the tective intelligence of the country has President, and anything that could folthrown out will be drawn in and show low the death of other officials, howev a huge catch of anarchists. What shall er high they might stand. The killing or can be done with them will, of of a President might easily result in a course, depend upon the weight of evidence that can be found against them. change of national policy that would be dence that can be found against them. could possibly result from the killing four hours in connection with the steel of an inferior official, even though he cupy the position of Vice Presmight occupy the position of Vice Pres-ident. There would be no particular passing the Nantucket Lightship, flags were seen on the vessel displaying the letwithin the scope of the law, but it portant information." hardly seems necessary, and the better plan would be to draw the line sharply at the President. An attempt to kill ment to Shaffer; and the strike is still him should be treated as a crime on, apparently with no prospect of a against the nation, and not merely an offence against an individual. The "London Globe" overshoots the mark, however, when it proposes that Congress should pass an ex post facto law to cover the case of Czolgosz. That is expressly prohibited by the Constituand to override would be to establish a most dangerou-

precedent. Going to the opposite extreme the "London Daily News" fears that attempts to repress anarchy might be arried too far and become dangerous to liberty itself. That may be said with equal force of measures intended prevent any other sort of crime Sovernments are fighting crime coninuously as it is, and war upon anarthy would be merely adding one more offence to the criminal calendar. If we ire to have government at all we mus be prepared to protect it to the fullest xtent necessary. It is easy to distinguish between attacks upon the policy f a government as administered by a ertain political party, and the propacation of the doctrine that there should e no government at all.

The historical cases in which at empts to repress have been carried too far are not parallel. Efforts to put an end to organized brigandage, when properly directed, have been successful and this without destroying liberty. The same can be done with anarchy The plans of those who profess that octrine contemplate both the murde of individuals and the destruction of all government, which latter woul a condition of lawlessness in which no man's life would be safe. A verse crime in principle and in its pros pective results cannot be imagined and it is mere sickly sentimentality to rgue against strong measures for the xtermination of the cult.

Trade With Latin America.

One of the main purposes, perhap he chief one, of the Pan-American Exosition at Buffalo, was to create conitions that would bring us into closes ommercial relations with the Repubics to the south of us on the America Continent. Nobody regards our comnerce with South America as satisfac ory, and it is eminently proper that trong efforts should be made to inrease our export trade to that quarte No doubt it can be done, and will be There is nothing in the situation that need give us the slightest discourage ment. Our export trade in the aggre gate has increased enormously during recent years, and it has been quite as profitable to sell goods in Europe as i

in close competition with other countries.

The remarkable growth of our trade bly place her in the second rank in with Mexico is suggestive of what may be done. Less than thirty years ago we ous to become a great sea power and than one-half of Mexico's foreign purthat she is making rapid strides in that chases are made in the United States. will by the Cramps at Philadelphia, improves our status with the other Latknots an hour-the highest speed ever the West Indies is bound to build up attained by a warship outside of the rapidly, and these islands are in the line torpedo beat and destroyer classes. It of the direct waterway to the South has also been currently reported that American Republics that front either Russia has a battleship capable of on the Caribbean Sea or the Atlantic. ontemplated for any of our battleships | face the Pacific, we have a marked adnow under construction, although the vantage over European countries in a specifications for those hereafter to be geographical way.

The most important thing is for us to cultivate friendly relations as a starter, and then be prepared to furnish the South Americans with such things as further south if we go about it in the right way. Not quite so conveniently, of course, for those countries are farther off. But we can do it, and there is no doubt that we will. We can hardly expect, though, to increase our trade in all quarters of the world with the same rapidity at the same time.

While no panie is now feared as a ult of the attempted murder of the President, there is a possibility of some mone-tary stringency from the drafts on New York for the purpose of moving the Western crops, and the continued absorption of money by the United States Treasury steps to leave a portion of the surplus of tiding over an emergency, if one should appear, something of that kind might with propriety be done. But it is still more important that the revenues should be reduced to the requirements of the Government, thus preventing the unduc withdrawal of money from circulation in

The hopefulness of the President's con-Court of Enquiry will meet on Thursday and immediately proceed to business. No adjournment is now contemplated, and, arring the unexpected, there will be laily sessions except on Sunday until the case is disposed of.

All over the country people are writing tirelessly to run down and bring within the clutches of the law, the miscreants who are believed to have conspired to murder him. The theory that the would-be assassin was alone in the crime has been abandoned. Evidence that he was the selected instrument of anarchisus in Europe and America is understood to be in the hands of the authorities. Probably the names of some of his acomplices are known. Circumstances appear to point to the names of the days of the committed against other than the life of a President, says:

"Where would you draw the line between the man and the official? If you have a law for the President officials? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the man and the official? If you have a law for the washington or obscillate. When the officials? The injury of a similar kind, though, for a similar kind, though, for committed against officials? The injury of a similar kind, though, for the sally hand-shaking receptions of which American public men have been which American public men have been when and the officials? The injury of a similar kind, though, for a similar kind, though, for committed against officials. The law man and the officials and the officials and the officials and the same than and the officials. The injury of a similar kind, though, for a similar kind, though, for committed against other officials. The law for the president is undoubtedly every and the same than and the officials and the officials. The law for the president is undoubtedly every and the same than and the officials and the officials and the practice should office the silly hand-shaking receptions of which American public men have been which and the offi kind in the United States.

PASSENGERS KNELT IN PRAYER.

Scene on a Vessel When News of the Buffalo Assault Was Received.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.-When the ot went aboard the American liner elgenland, bound to this port from verpool and Queenstown, at the Delaware Capes with the newspapers telling of the attempted assassination of Presi-dent McKinley at Buffalo he found the news had already been carried to the pasgers by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The passengers, of whom there were 128 on the cabin list, learned when the vessel was about forty miles off disastrous in the first degree. It might Nantucket, R. I. The greater number of on Saturday evening....

About 4 o'clock, as the Belgenland was trees careful objection to bringing the Vice President ters "B," "J:" "Come nearer; have im-

Captain Hill closed his vessel in on the lightship, and through a trumpet came the startling words, "President McKin-ley was shot at Buffalo yesterday afternoon; is still living." When the passen-gers received the startling intelligence there was the utmost consternation on oard, and a great many were increduthe message correctly, and it had to be speated. A deep gloom immediately fell of but the awful crime at Buffalo,

The entertainment that evening was bandoned, and instead the passengers eld religious services, offering prayers for the recovery of the President and the were interspersed with the singing of pariotic hymns. When the pilot came aboard the papers

were eagerly seized by those on board that they might learn the details of the attempt on the President's life. The Belgenland landed her passengers early

Drive Them Out.

This country must get rid of the anarchists, if course, there will be some oversensitive personal ready to talk of the Constitution, personal berty, and all that kind of stuff, but, neverheless, when men have no respect for law, the way is not for them. Drive them out or putner in lunatic asylums.

The Naval Danger. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Gallant Russin.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.) The Russian general who ordered the massacre over 7,660 Chinese—men, women, and children— has been praised and decerated at St. Peters-ourg. That settles it. Russia is out of the

Go West, Young Woman

Mixed Feelings. (From the Indianapolis News.)
with rather mixed feelings now that we rer that New Jersey permitted a lot of
sists to hold a me: ng recently and celethe assassination of King Humbert.

One Evident Fact.

(From the Chicago Journal.) As to the Brooklyn's loop, it will have been obticed that it did not interfere with the Brooklyn's being in the forefront of the battle.

A Coincidence. (From the New, York World.) By a curious coincidence Czolgosz's na Polish noun, meaing "a creeping, orawlin such as a snake."

Real Obliging. (From the Ohio State Journal.) Diggs—We have a jewel of a birsd girl.

Daggs—You have, eh?

Diggs—You bet! Why, she let my wife go to

veral more, It is said that Germany's America. In either field we must sell PROBLEMS IN FUBBER CULTURE. THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY. A Canadian Expert Reports on Con- Philadelphia Representatives Favor ditions in Nicaragua.

William B. Sersby, the United States Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, sympathy with United States Senators There can be no doubt, however, that sold that country about one-fourth of Russia as well as Germany is ambi- all that it bought abroad. Now more copy of a report prepared by Gordon Wal- try Philadelphia Representatives are dron, of Canada, on rubber culture in Strongly in favor of the passage of laws Nicaragua. The Consul says that judging giving greater control of professed anarfrom the experience of several persons chists and guarding more strictly against direction. Evidently in adding to her fleet she aims to secure the best that modern skill can produce. She contemmediate she was to secure the best that modern skill can produce. She contemmediate vicinity of San Juan del Norte fleet she aims to secure the best that modern skill can produce. She contermined as the same states of the admission of undesirable immigrants. General Bingham, the father of the would seem to be a reasonable doubt. plates building the largest warships than it was when we furnished the of universal success, notwithstanding the and Burk were unanimous yesterday in float, and it is said that she already smaller percentage. As we strengthen fact that the experiments were confined to has the fastest. The cruiser Variag, our commercial foothold in Mexico, it been most abundant both in number of promptly enact laws suppressing anartrees and yield of rubber. In two notable chy, and that all ports should be closely instances, after the plants had obtained guarded against the admission of foreign-

making nineteen knots, which is con- The islands are, in fact, convenient way ing in this locality, Mr. Sorsby adds, in next session of Congress for the enactsiderably more than the rate of speed stations. With those countries that contemplated for any of our battleships | face the Pacific, we have a marked adhas been unsatisfactory. He continues by

> a planted tree-planted occasi less than twelve or fifteen years' growth.' The following is the text of Mr. Wal-

ron's report: "Before 1898, there had been no rubber planting beyond a few fruitless experiments on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. In 1898, the work began on what may be called a large scale, and each year since the number of planters has increas-\$50,000 in gold value is now being expended yearly in growing rubber exclusively.

The method of planting followed here primeval forest early in the dry season-namely, during March and April-to lop the branches and brush closely, and when the whole has become dry enough, to fire with the result that everything is burnt out the trunks and large branches. Stakes are then set out at regular intervals over that if one fails there may still be a tree.
Where two plants come up at a stake, one eration be allowed to spread their

There has not been uniformity of pracce as to the distance between stakes or the best distance for a permanent plantaties. Land measure here is in manzanas

to be completely exposed to the agency of

August, 1900, on an average, seventeen and a half inches in circumference. A few of these trees measured in July 1901 show an increased diameter of from one to two and a half inches. All the trees of the attempt to take the President's life here spoken of are probably above the pearance. A few planters believe that ly grown and cared for will all laws that look profitably at five years of age. At all other citizen will have my hearty

the yield of the cultivated tree. That the bark of the tree is full of milk from the time it is capped by half a dozen leaves is beyond question, and why it should not yield as well as the wild tree, neither the abolition of all laws."

citizens should not be jeopardized for the rayings, and the red-handed lawlessness of these outcasts, who are not citizens and preach the removal of all rulers and the abolition of all laws." cience nor ingenuity can suggest. A few

his trees to five years for 50 cents each, taking account of land, administration, labor, buildings, and equipment. The chief difficulty in the way of the foreign- planting rubber in this country is likely to be his inability to realize the need and cost of cleaning. This inability may lose him his first year's outlay. He may also tumble in trying to de too much. All the first planters suffered heavy loss because they were unable to find seed, for love or money, to plant the land they had prepared. The young cultivated trees are now seed bearing, and in this locality there is now, in this respect, no trouble.

"In 1896, \$1,900,900 would not have availed to plant successfully 200 acres. Minor troubles (which may become major, if one's temper be not serene) are the labor question and the disposition to leisure, which affects all natives.

"A word of warning to the United States public, which seems to be now eagerly taking the rubber bait, may not be out of season.

"Sane and modest planting enterprises promise well, but a weather eye should be kept on stock fobbers, who have out prospectuses for the development of large tracts of forest ladd, on which wild rubber trees of great value are said to be growing.

"This warning is based only on knowl-

wing.
fhis warning is based only on knowle of this coast, and it is not pretended make it apply beyond, though it would be bad judgment to conclude that ilar conditions prevail all over Central bleeding of rubber began here in

company.

To prepare the land upon which they we for rubber planting and save these is is practically impossible. The trees pretty sure to be torn down by thing of others, or burned in the clear, fire. It may be added, in support of estimate of wild trees, that the hule or rubber cuiters, prefer to work in camps of the rubber planters for SIL worth than to seek yast weeth in the r month, than to seek vast weath in th

Shook His Faith

(From the Syracuse Herald.)

Little Harold has been told in Sunday school hat the Lord would heal in answer to prayer, thunderstorm happened to be raging at the ame time Harold had a jumping toothache, and the propheral this.

"Oh, Lord, stop my toothache,"
Silence for thirty seconds.
"Oh, Lord, picase do, for heaven's sake, stop
toothache." ay toollinche."

More silence; then a crash of thunder; then:

"Oh, Lord, please do stop that durn thunder
ong enough to listen to me."

The next day Harold had his tooth pulled,
nd now he wouldn't be a Christian Scientist

the Passage of Adequate Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 10.-In from four to six years' growth, the planters became discouraged with the outlook, and, cutting down the young rubber trees, the subject has been obtained, and they have a way, but their sentiment on the subject has been obtained, and they windividuals do not believe

General Bingham, in speaking on the ying: subject, said: "I propose to consult with Governor Stone as soon as I return from those indigenous to the soil, who have had a brief trip to Bar Harbor, as to the best an opportunity to observe the progress of means of passing laws in Pennsylvania nally by against anarchy in all its forms, and the South Americans with such things as some one as a novelty—I would say that they most need. What we have done while there is no apparent reason why objectionable foreigners out of the State. and are still doing in Mexico we can do further south if we go about it in the of Central and South America should not the enactment of national laws making be successful, it is well for those of limit- the existence of organized anarchy withrubber plantations to be prepared for dis- impossibility. I shall favor a law making appointment, if they rely upon getting death the penalty for an attempt on the substantial returns from rubber trees of life of the President, the Vice President, or any member of the Federal Judiciary. I am for the most drastic measures look ing to the extermination of anarchy in this country.

"I realize, however, that it will be slow work getting such measures through Congress. There are at least 100 members of the House who have such small margins of votes in their districts that they will be very cautious about doing anything that will be antagonistic to the vote of that class of workingmen. Per-sonally, I feel confident that my district by all who have achieved any success has been to grow rubber entirely without of laws prohibiting anarchists from land-The best practice is to fell the ing on these shores or permitting those now here from holding meetings or practicing their dangerous doctrines. While our present immigration laws are strict, I will advocate more restrictions.

Yet the present case would not come under the immigration law, as Czolgosz, I am informed, is a native born. The onthe burnt field. From the 1st or 15th of ly remedy is in preventing the anarchists May to the 15th of June, the land is from meeting and promugating their planted by setting a subber seed to each teachings of assassination on American stake, or, if seed is plenty, two seeds, so | soil. The missionaries of the Red Band where two plants come up at a stake, one is removed and the other is left to grow trines. This cannot be misconstrued as an abridgement of free speech, but is simply a prohibition of spreading seditious and life-endangering teachings. The re-Some have planted as far as twen- mainder of the delegation from this city, feet apart, while others advocate five I have been informed, will urge such r six feet, the trees to be thinned out laws, and we feel assured that the matexcessive Fleeding when they may be ter will be taken up early in the com-Opinion seems to be fixing on ten feet as be able to have the laws promptly enact-

Representative-at-large Foerderer is 100 varas square—that is to say, an fully in accord with General Bingham, ea of 19,000 yards, or 320 square yards and expressed himself as follows: "The more than two acres. The number of trees, therefore, which may be planted ten feet apart each way on a manzana is attack on our President. I am most emon. No further attempt is made at log-plantic in my views against permitting anarchy to exist in this country. No ef-fort should be spared to wipe out every The land is not plowed or cultivated in any way, except by repeatedly cutting down the weeds and vegetation, so as to allow the follows of the young rubber. allow the follage of the young rubber landing of any who preach assassination and lawlessness. I am for the expeditious and lawlessness. I am for the expeditious extermination of anarchy, but in order to do this effectively we must eradicate the cause which keeps it alive. Anarchy has Hively had been absent from his studies. "The trees planted in 1898 are now three years old, and their growth has been enormous. A large number of trees grown enormous. A large number of trees grown learned in June, 1898, measured country by what is known as 'yellow' country by what is known as 'yellow' laws a law for the deportation of the 'yellow' journalist with the

"I am as strong an advocate of free speech as any other American, but when these newspapers aid in arousing mobs even be the immediate cause of a them were returning tourists, rejoicing bloody revolution. Nothing of the kind could possibly result from the killing they were preparing for an entertainment tention, they have a regular and even apnalism which incites the lower classes out of our body politic. Any and large enough to bleed safely and about the life of the President or any her tree can be grown to a large size in Free speech should not be confounded a few years.
"It still remains for experience to prove
the yield of the cultivated tree. That the
bark of the tree is full of milk from the

science nor ingenuity can suggest. A few months, or a year at most, will settle the question in this locality.

"As to cost, opinions naturally differ. It may be asserted safely that a careful content of all laws. Representative Burk desired to put himself on record as favoring the suppression of anarchism and all that tends to permit its existence. He said: "I may be asserted safely that a careful strongly favor any law, both national planter, working a large area, may bring his trees to five years for 50 cents each, taking account of land, administration, labor, buildings, and equipment. The

ported and our ports guarded against the entrance of any person who seeks to convince the lower classes that they owe no respect to the existing laws or the rights of their fellow man."

Commissioner of Immigration J. S. Rogers, when asked as to the arrival of anarchists at this port, replied:

'This port is probably one of the best guarded against the entrance of anarchists from other lands. We have been constantly on the lookout for such for many months, as we have had secret information from other countries ever since the assassination of the King of Italy whenever an anarchist disappeared from assassination of the King of Ita enever an anarchist disappeared fro usual haunts. While our lays reting immigration are perhaps not reting immigration are perhaps not retine enough, yet we find ways luding undesirable in migrants. The a law against admitting such perso are likely to become public charg I this permits the exclusion of ma o might be suspected of coming he the purpose of making tree le. We close watch placed on immigrate close watch placed on immigrate. close watch placed on immigrants an safely say that rone of these have red through this port. The later is of this band, if there are any must have come to this city through ports."

A NAVAL COALING DEPOT. Plans for Increased Capacity at the Portsmouth Station.

Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard is to beome an important coaling depot for th avy, with a plan having a capacity of ,000 tons. A contract has been awarded for erecting the building and pier roviding all necessary equipment for exediting the loading of coal on warshin Owing to the tortuous channel to the yard from the sea and the narrow bend at "Pull-and-Be-Damn Point," heavy battle hips will not attempt to take coal there. so the station will be used almost en-tirely by vessels of small displacement. Arrangements have been made for movng the big floating dock constructed a ing the big loading dock constructed at Baltimore to Algiers, La., early in Octo-ber, when the immense basin will be ta-ken in tow by powerful tugs and pulled down the coast and up the Mississipp to the place designated for the station. The contractors have reported the dock ready for removal.

Moses' September Furniture Sale.

THE CUBAN ELECTION LAW.

Several Months Required for Estab-

lishing a Government. HAVANA, Sept. 16.-According to the lection law as it now stands the deleates to the constitutional convention figure that it will take 137 days from the ay the law is promulgated to the establishment of a government. When the electoral law is finished the conven-tion will probably dissolve, it not having inything to do with the supervision of the lections or the formation of a govern-

The statements to the effect that Gov-

rnor Wood told members of the press

and delegates that the rumors of the re-jection of the constitution would delay force. Many individuals do not believe that a Cuban government will be estab-Fernandez De Castro, of the Cuban

Fernandez De Castro, of the Cuban Planters' Association, has written to the "Diaro de la Marina," replying to those who maintain that, though the outlook for the sugar industry is dark, nevertheless, as Americans are investing money in the industry in Cuba, there is no reason to suppose that the prospect is utterly bad. Senor De Castro reiterates that the situation is grave, and says that the Americans wish to ruin Cuba by a financial and commercial blockade which would annihilate the island, the same as they have already disbanded the Gubans in a legislative, administrative, and juin a legislative, administrative, and judicial sense. Some of the newsapers claim that the United States wants to ruin Cuba so as to have the island at its feet. Others say that the situation is very bad, but it might be worse.

J. GORDON COOGLER DEAD.

The Young Bard of the Congarce Passes Away.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10.-J. Gordon Coogler, widely known at the "Bard of the Congaree," the river upon whose banks Columbia is bullt, died quite suddenly yesterday. Mr. Coogler was 36 years old. His father dled when J. Gor-don was a boy and his family being in poor circumstances he was forced to go to work to support his mother and sis-

tie became a printer, working for "Christian Neighbor," of this city, sev-eral years. Mr. Coogler later established a job office and was successful. He there composed, set up and printed his first verses. The sixth edition was recently

HAZERS BROKE HIS ARMS.

Edwin Hively Seriously Hurt by York Academy Students.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 10.-While being hazed here yesterday Edwin Hively, a student at the York County Academy, sustained fractures of bones in both arms. Hively was being initiated by the older boys. When the session adjourned at noon a rowd of students followed Hively to a cluded spot. They grasped him and attempted to throw him over a fence. A struggle followed in which Hively kicked and squirmed with all his might, trying to get away from the hazers. His assailants caught him up bodily, but before they could carry out their purpose Hively fell to the ground. Meaning with pain, he asked to be assisted to the office of Dr. J. A. Stoner, East Market Street, where the doctor found that bones in both arms had been fractured. The fractures were reduced by Dr. Stoner and Hively was taken home. He is a son of Edward

TO ABOLISH A PILL SCHEME. Fraud Orders Issued Against a Milwankee Woman.

W. S. Shallenberger, Acting Postmaster sistant Attorney General for the Post-Mrs. Bertha M. Rowan, Mrs. B. Rowan, and P. O. Drawer 1587, at Milwaukee, Wis., on the charge of conducting a

CURRENT HUMOR.

Same Old Party.

(From the Boston Herald.) Employer-Well, Mike, now that you have your sapers and can vote, what party are you going o support?

Mike-Shure, sor, the same ol' party.

Correct.

(From the Philadelphia Times.) Wiskwise—That story about a man getting a pension for complete baldness is true. Scadley—How do you know? Wickwise—As there was no hair at all how yould it be false?

No Luck.

(From the Chicago Post.) (From the Chicago Post.)

The boy in tears naturally attracted the attention of the sympathetic man.

"What's happened, my boy?" the latter asked.

"Perhaps I can help you."

"I let a man-the licked for it."

"Oh, well, don't cry," returned the sympathetic man. "Here's another quarter. How did rou lose the first one?"

"Matching," promptly replied the boy. "I tave no luck at all."

Immune.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "You lost those four fingers by running that zz saw, did you? Why don't you go into some her occupation? I should think you had had arning enough."
"Gosh! You don't think I'll ever have them
ngers cut off agin, do you, mister?"

(From the Youth's Companion.)
Ernestine had learned the word "rat" at school
the teacher pointed to the word "at" an
sked her what it was. She said "It is some
part of a rat, but I don't knew which part it is."

Getting Back.

(From the Chicago Post.) "What's this!" cried the photographer, as he estated at all." "Why not?" demanded the picket. "Why not!" repeated the photographer. "Ou're a nice one to ask that question. Why, u're violating labor union ethics. You have right to do another man's work. Hire a otographer, sir, or the first thing you know hotographer, sir, or the first thing you kno-e'll form a union and start in to do your work.

Human Nature. (From the Catholic Standard.)

Diner-Here's a funny thing at the bottom of his menu "The management will be glad to hear omplaints of any incivility on the part of the ."
—What's so funny about that?
r—Don't you see? Why should they be
to hear complaints" like that?
n—Because then, the chances are there'll be
complaints about the food.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The little German university town of Jena has no fewer than seven free reading rooms.

Within the last twelve years the number exident foreigners in Switzerland has increay 155,000, the total number now being 385,000 Great Britain's export of iron and steel mane-factures during July decreased 3 per cent it quantity from 1999 and 24½ per cent in value. The postal authorities of Chicago recently is a test of automobile vehicles for carrying mails. The results are reported to have be cotirely satisfactory.

An extensive exposition is proposed by people of Victoria, Australia, to be held at P ligo, at the end of this year, to commemorate fiscovery of gold in 1851.

A North Sea codman carries an outfines which extends eight miles in length an usually fixed upon it the amazing number 6,680 hooks, every one of which must be be The Minister of War of Mexico has deci strict the number of gambling houses i

The rector at Shakespeare's church at ord-on-Avon picked up a handful of Arr oppers that had been contributed on a While riding on a Maine country road

lays ago a field of corn was observed was overrun with rank weeds, and midw the piece was a large, conspicuously dis-sign with th following: "Notiss! None of siness If This Corn Ain't Hoed." Much dissatisfaction is felt in Berlin of ew regulation which orders street door

om 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. from May 1 to ..., and from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. from Set to April 30, and makes tenants respond the carrying out of the ordinance. The eight-hour day is not such a new to on Apri 21, 1792, the town of Partridgefield. now Peru, voted "to grant £150 for repaining highways in said town, to be worked out thirds in June next at 2 shiftings 6 pence lay, eight hours in a day to be deemed a dwork."

An American traveler in Europe remarks the Italians laugh as languid but musical, the German as deliberate, the French as spasmodic and uncertain, the upper class English as guarded and not always genuine, the lower class English as explosive, the Scotch of all classes as hearty, and the Irish as rollicking.

The most famous pearl discovered in Australia of late years is that known as the Cross. It consisted of a cluster of nine pearls in the shape of a crucifix, and is alomst perfect in proportion. This freak of nature was picked up at low water on the Lacipede Islands by a beachcomber named Clark. It last sold for \$50,-

The profit of the Government on coin per is considerable. Cent coins consist of 5 per cent of tin and zinc and 95 per cent of copper. They cost the Government about 42 cents a pound and there are 148 in a pound, so that the Treasury makes just \$1.06 on each pound

The humming bird, of which there are 1,660 and miniming find, of which there are 1,660 varieties, is found only in America and the adjacent islands. The only food that will be of any avail in the proposed attempt to convey some of these birds to Europe is honey. It is not very difficult to keep humming birds alive in cages for a few weeks in summer, but it is almost impossible to get them through the winter.

The complete set of unused Australian stamps, comprising all the issues of the verious States of the commonwealth, presented to the Duke of Cornwall and York, is valued at \$5,500. The

The most costly garment in the world was gxhibited at the fisheries exhibition in London in 1883. It is one of the royal clos ndwich Islands. It is made of red, black, and flow feathers, and the bird which supplied the salument islands. It is made of red, chart, age pellow feathers, and the bird which supplied the yellow feathers is now extinct. It was always so rare that it took a century and a half to collect enough to make the cloth, and each bird produced but three or four feathers of the requisite delicacy. The cloak is valued at \$500,000.

If in 1800 a man had set out on a business to of 4,000 population and upward he would have m, no farther west than Albany and Lan and no farther south than Savannah. There! by stage coach and allowing a week to each place he should have made the rounds in funnithm. The commercial traveler who now seasout to visit all American cities of 4,000 and inward, calculating to give a week to each place upon the average, must expect to be a matter or about twenty-one years on the road.

Paving experiments are to be made in Havana with vitrified bricks, granite squares and sandstone blocks. The most durable materials will of rehicles are most numerous. After Havana get substantial pavements in its business quarte city Government should take care to the ways be torn up as rarely as saible fraudulent pretences, representations and promises.

The scheme of the promoter, it is alleged, was that she advertised that she could cure women's diseases without fail within a specified time. Upon applications from noticing from protects for advice it is allowed about so often that they get no peace, and when they are put together again the work is botched, and gaps and rifts and hills and hollows abound.

In the Catholic Protectory, opposite Valley bles that the boy inmates, whose average age broad and flat, for the foundation of the tables, they quarried in the neighborhood, and the careful cabinet work they did in the shops of the institution, without the aid of anyone. They covered the tables with coarse cloth, such as their clothese were made of, and the bags under the pockets they knitted on the machines upon which their stockings are turned out. The tables are smaller than regulation ones, and they are also much lighter, but in appearance they are quite presentable, and for pool playing they are as true as almost anyone need desire.

One afternoon a couple of players were on the Penarth, Scotland, golf links, when a might drive by one of them sent the ball away out of sight, and it could not be found. Next me whilst taking his antematutinal stroll, the gold was attracted by the piteous cries of a small was attracted by the piteous cries of a small bird that kept flying backward and forward in front of him. He followed the bird until he was led to a small bush, in which he found a next. The bird flew into it and appeared to be trying to scratch something out, hopping in and out, repeating the action two or three times, in a state of acute excitement all the time. The golfer raised himself to look into the nest and there was the lost golf ball.

Lotteries are now usually frowned upon in this ountry, as they ought to be, although in the old colonial days it was the commonest of practices to raise funds for churches, for charities, and for many admirable benefactions by the chances of many admirable benefactions by the chances of drawings. But even the severest of fault finders might be inclined to excuse the recent lottery in France for the benefit of poor actors, with a pian of relief somewhat similar to that of the Actors' Fund in this country. The elder Coquelin worked indefatigably for this scheme of benevolence, and personally disposed of a great number of tickets. The Paris firm of the Rothehild's drew the capi-tal prize of 100,000 francs and turned it over to the fund. A lottery of that kind may possibly be condoned.

It is a remarkable fact that scarcely one out a hundred of the residents of New York know f or have seen the Boulevard Lafayette, which s one of the most picturesque thoroughfares in Manhattan. It begins at One Hundred and Sixtysixth Street and Broadway, and runs directly to
the Hudson River, extending along the river
front to Dyckman Street, which street, in turn,
leads to the northern end of the Speedway. When
the land at the northern end of the visuduct from
the end of Riverside Drive is filled in it will
connect with the Boulevard Lafayette, and make
it one of the handsomest driveways in the world.
It is under the supervision of the Park Department, and both sides of the read are bordered
with large trees. Going northward on this thoroughfare you have a view up the Hudson River
for many miles.

An Italian conference are described as Manhattan. It begins at One Hundred and Sixty

An Italian contemporary describes at some ength the artificial electric fountains which M. Trouve has lately erected. He uses glass ads, rice, small celluloid balls or other round variously shaped small solid bodies and a jet or variously shaped small solid bodies and a jet of air, blown by a centrifugal pump, as a means for keeping them in motion. When these objects are projected through a jet in the usual way by a stream of air and then illuminated, magnificent effects comparable to those of the electric ountain are produced. As the apparatus required is small and the material is used over not over again some use may be found for it in uxurious interiors and for stage or other specacular decorations. The color and illumination is well as the shape and arrangement of jets can of course be varied as easily with fountains of rice or glass beads as with fountains of state.

Moses' September Furniture Sale.